THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Judge McCue's New Year's Action.

The Convicted Parties Go to the Penitentiary and Fined \$200-Motions for Arrest of Judgment Denied

Testerday morning all the parties recently coned of election frauds and interfering in any way with the vote or canvass at the last election were in the Oyer and Terminer of the Brooklyn City Dourt to receive their sentences. The court room as crowded with the friends of the parties. SENTENCE OF JOHN KENNY.

District Attorney Morris-I move now for sentence in the case of John Kenny. Kenny was brought forward to the bar.

P. KEADY, counsel for Kenny, stepped up and said that he had already presented adidavits as to Kenny's previous reputation with the Court, and

e would now leave the matter there. Kenny was convicted for repeating in the Fifth istrict of the Fourth ward. Judge McCue thought he jury could not have returned any other verdict than that of guitty, and sentenced him to four

months in the Penitentiary. SENTENCE OF M'GIFF AND WELDON.

District Attorney Morris—I move for sentence in the case of Thomas McGiff and Michael J. Weldon. D. P. BARNARD-If the Court please, the counsel for the defendants wish to make out a bill of excepas and prepare a writ of error, and they have been informed by the stenographer that it will be impossible to furnish them the testimony in the case until Wednesday or Thursday. There are several exceptions and several matters in their case worthy of grave consideration, the admissibility of the poil lists in evidence, the challenge to the array, and the manner and form in which the verdict and the manner and form in which the verdicts were brought in. The first time the jury came in they found McGiff guilty as charged in the indictment, and Shanley and Weldon guilty of gross negligence in the exercise of their duties as inspectors, I do not agree with Mr. Spencer in his opinion that It was tantamount to a verdict of not guilty as to the two latter, but the second vertict I do think was so. This vertict was:—McGiff guilty as charged in the indictment, and Shanley and Weldon guilty of counting 500 fraudulient votes. We ask, therestore, that your Honor should postpone this sentence until next saturday. We can then prepare our bill of exceptions and writ of error and apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings.

District Attorney Morris—There are two reasons why this case should be disposed of to-day. The term ends to-day. This is the last day on which the fourt can pronounce sentence. And again, before they can review judgment must be pronounced. This application, if Your floor please, is merely of a piece with the whole conduct of the defence nere-tolore. It is not made in good laith. They say that it is the intention of the defence by every trick and subterage known to the law to prevent the prisoners from being punished at all.

Mr. Spencer—Judgment can be pronounced by the Court at any time. They might be remanded now, that the Court might obtain information, and be brought up again in a week or a month or at any time. The Court is not obliged to sentence them to-day. It may sentence them when it gets ready.

After some further argument the Judge said he had carefully considered the case and would deny the motion. In passing sentence he said:—You have been tried by a jury of your own selection upon a charge of having corruptly placed in the ballot box, and fraudulently, 500 votes at the election district where you were acting as Inspectors of Election. This was the second trial; the first re-District Attorney Morris—There are two reasons

apon a charge of having corruptly placed in the ballot box, and fraudulently, 500 votes at the election district where you were acting as Inspectors of Election. This was the second trial; the first remited in no verdict, although it was well known that a large majority of the jurors were in favor of your conviction. Notwithstanding the fact that you have asserted your innocence i do not see that the jury could have come to any other decision than they did. It may be that there are other parties more guilty than you are, who have not had the manifiness to avow it and save you from punishment; or it may be that you, from a mistaken idea of chivairous devolion, have decided to take upon yourselves the whole burden of this prosecution. I can, however, only deal with the facts. You were tried upon this charge and convicted by a jury, after counsel had exhansted every effort to secure your acquittal, and I do not see any reason to prevent the Court passing sentence. You are both intelligent men and must know the serious nature of the crime of which you have been convicted. A man who takes away your property only does you again lipitry, which a little labor and a little care on your part will remedy; but the man who fraudulently deprives you of your rights at the ballot box stamps upon the libertly nor property will be sale. The law permits me to order your imprisonment for one year and to impose a fine of \$250; and, as I said before, although there may be others who were the instigators of this frand, yet notwithstanding that fact you were there officially, as inspectors, and you must, therefore, be held responsible for the acts you there committed. In your case, Weldon, the jury seemed to find mitigating circumstances. Pernaps they took into consideration the fact that for half an hour after the opening of the polis you were not present. gating circumstances. Pernaps they took into consideration the fact that for hair an hour after the opening of the polis you were not present, and probably they thought that it was during that time that the iraud was committed. It seems to me that if they found one guilty, you were equally so, but it is still proper for me to give some weight to the recommendations of the jury. The mentence which the Court proposes to impose upon you may be deemed a severe one, but I think, upon reflection, you will find and acknowledge that although it may be deemed severe, as far as you are concerned, but if it accomplishes the result and tends to preserve the purity of the ballot box, it will be but a small sacrifice on your part. I shall omit imposing the pecuniary part of the penalty out of consideration for your family; as to you, McGiff, the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months, and as to you, Weidon, the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for jour months.

The prisoners were then removed by an officer.

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The prisoners were then removed by an officer.

APPLICATION FOR THE SINTENCE OF TERRIERE AND WOERTH.

District Attorney MORRIS—I now move for sentence on Edward H. Terriere and Jacob Woerth.

I. S. Catlin, the counsel for these prisoners, made a motion to arrest judgment, and addressed the Court at considerable length, reviewing the testumony and addressed beingth, reviewing the testumony and addressed the court entremental and battery, and another for violating the election laws; third, the Court erred in holding that the resolution of the Common Council was such an appointment of an inspector in writing as the law contemplaces; fourth, it was not brought affirmatively to the knowledge of defendants that Earler and been appointed by the Common Council; fifth, the Court erred in not allowing evidence of good faith on the part of Terriere; sixth, the Court erred in admitting evidence of general fraud.

Ex-Jodge Ex-No.Ds addressed the Court also at considerable length in support of this motion and maning upon the same points.

District Attorney Morris asset of judgment. If that

was ior. General Carlin .- For arrest of judgment. If that

was for.

General Cathem-For arrest of judgment. If that should be decided against them they intended to apply for a postponement in order that they might have time to flie a bill of exceptions.

District attorney Morrils said the testimony would prove that the facts alleged by counsel for detendants were not true. It was true that the indictment was for assault and battery, but it was an assault and battery committed to prevent the election being held there. Every one knew that, and knew why Mr. Barter was thrown out. The jury rendered the only verifict they could have rendered—a verdect of guilty as charged in the diditional to the committed the assault, but he ordered it to be committed, and said he would take the responsibility; it was Terriere who committed the assault upon Barter, at the instigation of Woerth, and with those facts borne in mind it would be seen that the charge of the Court was a perfectly proper one, and the verdict the only one which could be rendered. The getting Stark sworn in on the morning of the election proved that it was their intention to prevent Barter from acting: it was a larce from the beginning, and, in fact, the whole election in that district was a farce.

Judge Reynolds said Stark had been sworn in by Terriere, and was therefore the inspector de facto, and whoever went there, either armed with a certificate or not, was a disturber of the peace, and liable to be treated as such.

The Court heid that if Terriere was guilty of assault and battery Woerth was also, and he saw no reason why that case should take a different course from that taken in other cases.

Bistrict Attorney Morrils—i move then that sensence be pronounced.

In passing scutence Judge McCus said:—You have been indicted and convicted for having com-

District Attorney Morkis—I move then that sentence be pronounced.

In passing scattence Judge McCue said:—You
have been indicted and convicted for having committed an assant and battery upon an inspector of
election. I need not say to you the necessity there
is to have elections conducted purely, as far as the
rolling is concerned, but also of having them conducted quietly and with all possible decorum. You
know as well as I do, because we, air of us, as citzens, ought to take individual interest in such
shrips, ought to be pointfains to the extent that we
understand our rights. You know as well as any
one that it has got to be a custom among us for the
needle to be aimost deprived of their rights and for one that it has got to be a custom among us for the people to be almost deprived of their rights and for elections to be owned by men. You know as well as all of us know that it has got to be so that wards as all of us know that it has got to be so that wards and districts are almost owned by individuals. "Such a man runs that district," such a man runs that district," and the people have really no control. Now, it is time that thing was stopped. So far as any fraud may have been committed, there is no evidence before the Court, and I do not say anything of that, but I have the right to assume under the testimony of the case and from your general intelligence that you know perfectly well it was improper to prevent Mr. Barter from acting as inspector of Election, and

that under any circumstances the appointment of Mr. Stark was entirely improper and invalid. The jury have passed upon the question of your guilt, so far as the assault and battery is concerned. I do not believe that imprisonment should be knposed. The object of the law is not vindictive, but reformatory, and to show an example which will prevent any violation of law in future, the sentence of the Court will be that you and each of you pay a fine of \$200, and that you stand committed to the County Jail until it is paid, not exceeding twenty-nine days. Ex-Judge REYNOLDS—As this is a money penalty is suppose we may ask Your Honor for a stay of execution?

Judge MCCUE—No, I think not.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

Judge McCue—No, I think not.

RETHRING FROM OFFICE.

District Attorney Morris—I desire now, as this is the last day of my term and my last official act, to thank Your Honor for the uniform kindness and courtesy which your Honor as presiding Judge has always displayed towards me as prosecuting officer. I also desire to bear witness to the excellent admintration of the laws which has distinguished Your Honor while on the bench, in all cases in which I have ocen concerned as District Attorney.

Judge McCue—It is grantfying to the Court to learn that it is the opinion of others, and of those so well qualified to judge, that the Court has performed its duty. I also desire, in return, to bear witness to the zeal and efficiency with which you have always conducted all cases where it has been the pleasure of the Court to witness.

ENGLISH ART NOTES.

The present art season in London surpasses in prilliancy all preceding ones. It is only a few years since the French Gallery in Pall Mall was the only winter art exhibition in the English metropolis. Gradually they have been increasing in number and importance, and at this hour there are no less than seven open to the public. We have in this circumstance the best proof of the rapid strides which England is making in art taste. This is primarily due to the attention paid of late years to the art education of the people. Art is no longer looked upon as an accomplishment; its influence on industry and commerce is fully recognized, and the practi-cal Britishers are endeavoring to make up for their long indifference. The following galleries are now

The French Gallery, Pall Mali, with works by for eign and British artists. The new Beigian Gallery, in the old Wellington

Club, St. James street. The new British Institution of Art, Old Bond street, with cabinet pictures by British and foreign

artists. The Water Color Society, Pall Mall, with sketches. The Institute of Painters in Water Colors, Pall

Mall, also with sketches. McLean's Gallery, in the Haymarket.

Hutton's Gallery, in New Bond street, with famous works by Gainsborough, Maclise and P. R. Morris. An English lady artist, Miss Grant, has been entrusted with the commission for the Sculptural Memorial to the late Dean of St. Paul's. The committee is evidently of opinion that sex is no bar to proficiency in the hignest walk of art.

The distinguished Irish sculptor John Foley, R. A.,

has quite recovered from his long and serious sickness and has resumed work in his studio. Mr. Foley's statue of Lord Canning is now in course of erection m Westminster Abbey.

The new process of sun painting seems destined to supersede line engraving. It possesses a great advantage in producing fac-simile drawings of the works to be copied with more pictorial effect than can be realized by the black and wnite upon which the engraver must depend. The new system is capable of receiving a tone, and so better represents the gradations of color in a picture. Magazines are following the example of the art journals in adopting partially the heliotype system of printing. In the November number of the St. James Magazine an early drawing by Turner nas been re-

produced by this process.

The Roman Archæological Society, it is said, intend applying to the British government for the aid of an officer of the Royal Engineers to organize and map their discoveries. Hitherto the very valuable researches of Mr. Parker and his friends have falled to attract the attention which they really merit, from two causes: one, the very bad definition of the photographs, of which so many have been taken; and the other, the want of that incisive, clear, workman-like sketching of the country which is one of the great characteristics of English military surveyors. In verifying the ancient history of Rome the re-searches of Mr. Parker and his friends have hardly less European interest than the exploration of

Among the artistic novelties promised in London s an exhibition of works of art in black and white. It will include ancient and modern line engravings, etchings on glass and metal, pen and ink drawings, drawings on the block, proofs of wood engravings and litnographs, drawings in sepia, crayon, pencil and charcoal. Uncolored designs for manufacture

Mr. Henry Warren, the veteran President of the Institute of Water Colors, has been compelled by falling sight to retire from the active pursuit of his profession. In consideration of his worth and work the London Royal Academy has offered him a pen-

P. G. Hammerton, the distinguished English art critic has just published a treatise on etching and stchers, which he has illustrated with original plates by Rembrant, Callot, Dujardin, Paul Potter

Considerable attention has been drawn to painting belonging to the Duke de Ripalda, at preent on exhibition in the National Gallery. The possessor claims that it was painted by Raffaele in 1505 for the Convent of St Antonio, at Perugia, It s admitted by the critics that the work is one great merit, but the internal evidence seems to point rather to Perugio as the artist. If the identity of the picture can be proved it was at one time in the possession of the Colonna family and afterwards in the Royal Palace at Naples. After the flight of the King a painting of great value by Perugio was missed from the place which was indicated as its locality, and it is thought that the one lent by the Duke de Ripalda to the National Gallery is the same. It will not, however, be difficult to verify the work through the British Consulate at Naples

The subject of the painting is a holy family, and cal invention, as it is evident the twelve heads of the group were painted from three models, as they exhibit the same characteristics, but in views. The present possessor wants \$200,000 in gold for this example; but though the great merits of the work are not questioned the critics pronounce this price as beyond all measure exprostant.

THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

Workmen were yesterday industriously digging the notes and placing the lamp and intermediate iron posts in position around the granite pedestal in Printing House square designed to receive the bronze statue of Franklin. The completion of this portion of Captain Degroot's admirable labor-as the statue is ready for removal from the foundry— is a surety that on the 17th proxime, the returning anniversary of the great philosopher's birthday, its unveiling and incident proceedings in connection unveiling and incident proceedings in connection with the pleasant event will certainly take place. The pedestal is exceedingly neat in design and finished in artistic taste. It is octagon in shape, and ten feet six inches in height, being at the base eight feet by two feet flye and a half inches, while the size at the apex is so reduced as to make it very symmetrical and appropriately substantial in appearance. The lamb and intermediate from posts encircling the pedestal nave been designed with much taste, and will pleasantly complete the whole undertaking. The immposts are seven feet six inches in height, while the intermediate ones are three feet six and a quarter inches. The circle when finished will be sixteen feet in diameter. Many citizens and scores of the floating population of that portion of the city grouped about the workmen yesterday, who were not a luttle annoyed at the multiplicity of questions they propounded in relation to the pedestal and its object, but were courteously answered, and many expressed themselves highly pleased that such a grand work of art will soon greatly serve to beautify a business portion of the city.

About four o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Edward Seifert, of 123 Norfolk street, was startled from his sleep by a noise in his room, and looking up, saw a tall man with a light mustache rifling his pants pockets. Selfert immediately jumped from his bed and seized the daring intruder by the throat and held him fast. There was a hard struggle for some time, but Selfert being time more resolute man, he neld his prey till the arrival of Officer Lewis, of the Tenth precinct. In the struggle Mr. Selfert suffered severely. His finger and cheeks were bitten, his head pounded, and his countenance when he appeared at Essex Market Court yesterday looked as if he had been going through the ordeal of a prize fight. The prisoner, whose name is Thomas Pitt, altas Martin, is an old offender, and was committed for trial at the first suffered Sessions without ball yesterday afternoon.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Julius Casar" at Booth's Theatre. Of all Shakspeare's plays we know none more fitting for presentation before the citizens of a free country than "Julius Cæsar." The examples which presents of the highest and noblest devotion to oner and liberty are such as we should constantly strive to place before the people. In this age, when men are so apt to be swayed from the pursuit the narrow straight road of virtue it is well to have placed before them in a strong and impressive manner some of the grand models of the past, who, holding the good of the Commonwealth above all other considerations, were ready to sacrifice even their dearest friends to the general good. Pernaps in the whole range of worthy of our respectful admiration than that of Brutus, who, with no private griefs to avenge and had become dangerous to liberty that the Roman republic might be preserved to succeeding ages. It is no easy task to undertake to present a living likeness of a man so simple and yet moved and con-trolled by the loftest and grandest dignity of which numan nature is capable, preserving amid scenes the most trying the firmness and devotion of a heroic age. The attempt to place before the American public a realistic picture of Rome, though beset with innumerable diffihas been accomplished with much success by the management of Booth's Theatre. The character of the Roman architecture has been happily introduced into the scenery, while correctness and propriety of costume give a sentiment of realism to the tableaux which can only be attained by the closest attention to details. The effect of ome of the tableaux was marred on the first night by want of attention to the groupings and the pancity in the number of assistants. In the later representations this fault has been corrected and the stage is well filled, which gives an air of realism that before was wanting. Jerome's great picture, "La Mort de Cœsar," has furnished the hint for the stage arrangewas wanting. Jerome's great picture, "La Mort de Cæsar," has furnished the hint for the stage arrangement in the assassination scene, which is by far the most impressive and natural in the representation. Although the performance leaves much to be desired it possesses many points of excelence. Owing to the additions made to the company the characters are presented with a certain level of merit that we do not often meet on the New York stage. It is true that the individual conception does not always meet our ideas of an effective or comprehensive rendering; but, as thore is no absolute blundering or incompetence in the brincipal actors, the piece moves smoothly and effectively. The charm which belongs to the composition onchains our attention and excites our sympathy to such a degree that if only a reasonable amount of ability be displayed in the rendering we are apt to loss sight of the shortcomings of the actor in the merits of the play. Mr. Booth's conception of Bruits does not meet our ideas of that great man, in whom great moral elevation was combined with force of character and intense devotion to principle. The popular notion of the avenger of liberty makes him till of dignity and exalted above the ordinary weakness of common men, impressing himself notation upon the men who surrounded him, but even on the age in which he lived. This quality is distinctly pointed at by Shakspeare, who takes care to inform us of the high opinion in which his hero was held in Rome. It is indicated also by the poet, who makes him assume the leadership of the poet, who makes him assume the leadership of the conspiracy from the very moment ne becomes a party to the design, while the promoter of the plot sinks to a secondary place. Mr. Booth has missed the lorce of the citaracter and gives us, instead of the well poised, intense lover of inberty, the image of a man not without moral elevation, but seemed the processing of the plot sinks to a secondary place. Mr. Booth was missed of the well poised, intense lover of inberty, the ment in the assassination scene, which is by far the spirators, Mr. Booth has better realized the character of the man and the exigency of the situation. Here we see him moved by the contending passions of love for his friend and zeal for the public good. The nervous excitement, intense though suppressed, which marks the rendering of the scene, suits well the occasion, and couses closer to our conception of the scene than any other part of the representation. Here we have more of the sense of exalted devotion to principle and noble motive than upon any other occasion. We regret to say that on some occasions even the leading actors seem not to comprehend the full value of what they utter. An example of this will be found in the "emendation" which we noticed Mr. Booth making in the speech of brutus. Shakspeare makes alm say, "I have the same dagger for myself when it would seem, wants to render it more precise, and speaks of the "self-same dagger." Which piece of realism materially injures the force of the declaration. Whatever faults may be visible in Mr. Booth is impersonations, there is always present evidence of close study, which, contained with careful reading, preserves his performance from medicerity even when he fails to move he is surpassed by an actor who in every quality except this one is his interior. While the exquisite poilsh of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic acting of Mr. Booth performance passes aimost without regret of Mr. Booth's performance passes aimost without notice the rude, sympathetic, acting the passible to the character of the elegant, dissibnated Antony. He however, enters in

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Hart still continues to delight the crowdthat nightly fill the Comique. "Humpty Dumpty" is the most interesting attrac-'s Day.
'h's, with Barion for the children on "Julius Cresar" every The new drama, "Per Charles Petrie are on the Bowery ! transie bills pre-The theatres nave so me 10 of the year 1872. pered for the comment Davis, the very clev should, is meeting with well-deserved states at the nion Square Theatre.

Theater this evening, assisted by the great trage-dian, Bandmann.

John Brougham's play, "John Garth," has taken such a fast hold of the public that all novelties are A fine array of attractions is set forth at Nixon's Southern Circus, and equestrianism seems to have reached its limit there.

reached its limit there.

Hartz, the conjuror, has invented an automaton trapeze performer, which goes through the most extraordinary feats on the perilous bars.

Nilsson bids a temporary fareweil to New York on Wednesday in her celebrated rôse of Lucis, appearing in Brooklyn on the preceding evening.

"Divorce" has already made good progress towards its two hundredth night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The success of this comedy has been without parallel in the history of the American stage.

stage.

The popular pieces of "The Serious Family" and "Blue Devils" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on New Year's evening by a choice squadron of Wallack's company.

"The Black Crook" will be the attraction, as usual, at Nibio's for the coming week. Zimmerman, having forsaken the canine business, is constantly at work training a goat for the baliet.

Mr. Lent has not forgotten the children at the New York Circus. The holiday pantomime is far superior to anything of the kind that has ever been presented before in the sawdust ring in this city.

On Monday night the managers of the Grand

presented before in the sawdust ring in this city.

On Monday night the managers of the Grand
Opera House offer "The Colleen Bawn." with
Florence, for the first time in New York, as Mylesna-Coppaleen, and Mrs. Florence as Anne Cluute.
The piece will be given with new scenery and some
ireshness in the cast, On the following Monday they
produce the dramatization of Dickens' "No
Thoroughfare," which, with Florence in the part of
Oberneizer, the swiss, made such a sensation at the
old Broadway Theatre. It will be given with due
regard for details and new scenery, people, &c.
Probably Florence, will appear soon as Captain
Cuttle.

At Home.

At a recent concert given by Wachtel in the West a local critic thus speaks of two of the arisis who accompanied him:—"Miss Canissa was charming in her appearance and sang with the utmost possible grace. She was warmly applauded, and responded to the second call with a delightfully suggestive song. Her success was marked and well deserved. Miss De Gebele has a contratto voice of great beauty and made a most favorable impression. She received a full measure of appreciation and was also loudly encored."

ceived a full measure of appreciation and was also loudly encored."

Poor Wehli! Neither his trousers nor his whiskers could save him from the mercliess pen of the critic of the Indianapolis Journal. Here is a choice specimen of Western criticism:—"No piece of furniture was ever so maltreated as the grand piano at the Moulton concert last night. Wehli seemed animated by the demon of destruction, and his demoniac rage gave him a strength that seemed supernatural and internal. He pawed and he clawed; he pounded and hammered, and reared up in his seat like a man in a stryonnue spasm, until the tortured instrument, from pleading protestation, passed through the gamut of complaining wails and agonized groans up to the incoherent shrieks of melody hopelessly insane. A ter wreaking his vengeance on the unoffending instrument until his rage was satiated he paused for a moment, and then tackled it with his leit hand."

This eminent orchestral leader has returned to New York after a most brilliant tour in the West.

New York after a most brilliant tour in the West. Everywhere his orchestra gained not only artistic, but pecuniary success of the most decided kind. To Mr. Thomas this country is indepted for the introduction of all the great works of the old and new masters. To his credit be it said that he has never, masters. To his credit be it said that he has never, even in a single instance, departed from the high standard of art which he adopted in the beginning. His orcuestra, after years of severe training has now no rival in America or Europe. The playing of these sixty musicians may be now regarded as perfect, and with the additional attraction of the distinguished planist, Miss Marie Krebs, the symphony sorées of Mr. Theodore Thomas have come to be regarded as the highest expression of musical art. This great maestro announces four concerts at Steinway fiall, for the following dates:—Monday, January 8; Tuesday, 9th; Wednesday, 10th; Friday, 12th, and a matinee on the following Saturday. On Thursday, January 11, the company appear in Brooklyn, and on Saturday evening Miss Krebs has a benefit.

Such is the endearing name bestowed upon the reigning star of opera in Europe, Mile. Fauline Lucca, by the imperial family in Berlin. As she will be the feature at the Academy of Music, New York, next September, her late movements will be found interesting. A recent letter from Leipsic says:—

Pauline Lucca has sung here Zerlina and Cherubino, and her name naturally furnishes for the moment almost the sole topic of discourse. The management doubled the prices, and the subscription list was entirely suspended; yet the vast theatre was far too small to accommodate all who sought admission. We have been informed that the tickets were sold at sixteen times their regular value. Weeks previously orders for booking places were forwarded from the neighboring towns, whense the visitors were conveyed in special trains. You and most of your readers are too well acquainted with the performances of Mme. Lucca for me to be in a position to tell you anything new concerning them. For geniality Pauline Lucca is without a rival, so her reception was, like that accorded her some years ago, enthusiastic; in fact, we may say such a one was never known here before. Everything conceivable in the way of marks of honor to an artiste were lavished on the lady. nteresting. A recent letter from Leipsic says:-

This world-renowned planist, who visits this country next season, has been lately playing in London with great success. The Sunday Times thus speaks of her appearance at one of the Monday Popular Concerts:-

Popular Concerts:—

Madame Goddard's playing of Schubert's beautiful sonata (Sonata Fantasia in G) was anticipated by all competent to judge of so good a thing as a great treat. Our countrywoman has a sort of prescriptive right in the work, owing to the nattant it some of the host of great compositions she has introduced to the English public, and still more to the fact that no plainst can rival her interpretation of it. Madame Goddard knows the sonata to its minutest thought, and her manner of playing—always so unaffected and so rigidly truthful—serves to bring out every shade of meaning. Thus it was on Monday night, even with the final movement, in which even a great planist might be excused for looking more to his fingers than to the composer's ideas. But difficulties with Madame Goddard never lead to distortion. A streamiet reflects the tangled thicket on its banks as faithfully as it does the solitary builtush which rises from its waters. The fair artist was recalled by acclaimation at the close of her task; as which rises from its waters. The fair artist was recalled by acciamation at the close of her task; as she was with Madame Neruda, after Mozart's duer sonata had charmed the entire audience. No success could be more complete than that obtained in either case.

In a very interesting article upon the same concertthe musical critic of the Morning Advertiser thus describes Madame Arabella Goddard's per-

formance:—

Madame Arabella Goddard was the soloist, and it is not too much to say that a finer example of planoforte playing than her rendering of Schubert's "Fantasie Sonate," in G major, Op. 77, was never heard in St. James' Hall or elsewhere. Her reading of the work was poetical to a degree, and in the exquisite opening of the first movement Madame Goddard's delicious quality of tone consequent upon a delicate and, as it may be called, a sympathetic touch, was neard in all its purity. Madame Goddard has a perfect command of the sostenuto. She can "make a piano sing," as the phrase is sometimes written; and those who might imagine the above to be a valueless expression need only listen to her playing of the first movement in particular to discover that it is one of real and true significance. Throughout Madame Goddard's performance there was abundant evidence of that sensibility which, quite as much as executive facility, constitutes greatness in a plants; and in every way the sonata, as given by Madame Goddard, was a musical treat of the highest order.

The Morning Advertiser speaks of the performviolin (the sonata with variations on a theme in D minor), as follows:— Madame Arabella Goddard and Madame Neruda

The management of two Parisian theatres—the Ambigu-Comique and the Folies-Marigny—is va-

Madame Marie Laurent will succeed at the Ambigu Madame Rousseti, who will shortly leave to join the Comédie Française. At the Hoftheater of Dresden a two act comic

operetta, written by Herr Cart Riccisu and entitled "Es Spukt," has been very lavorably received.

"Es Spukt," has been very isvorably received.

A French company has commenced performances at the Théatre Scribe, in Turin. "Le Gendre de M. Potrier," "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" and other pieces have already been given.

Madame Lia Félix, a sister of Madame Rachel, will reappear in "Daniel Manin," at the Chatelet, after a long absence from the stage. At the Châtelet a drama by M. Luis Abranam entitied, "L'Héroine de Strasbourg," has been received.

M. Sardou has one, at least, of the gifts of genius—fecundity. Amid his multifarious engagements for the theatres he has found time, it is said, to finish a romance, which is about to appear in the journal L'Ordre.

"Der Sohp der Hökeria." the least decomples of the control of the contr

MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co. have brought out some new J. N. Pattison & Co. have brought out some new editions of the best and most popular studies for the plano, Duvernoy, Czerny, Cramer, Moscheles, &c., being fully represented. A large number of brilliant salon and concert works will be shortly issued by this house. Among them are two compositions by Pattison which cannot fail to gain an immediate and widespread popularity. One is a polka de concert, under the title of "The Stormy Petre," which will undoubtedly selling the well known "Source at will undoubtedly eclipse the well known "Sorce et Bal," by the same distinguished composer. The other is an exceedingly brilliant transcription of the polonaise from "Mignon," with an introduction, in which Nüsson's song, "Knowest Thou the Land," is very cleverly interwoven and varied. Both of these works will be published early in the new year, and will be very valuable additions to musical litera-

Ernst Reinking has issued his new catalogue of cheap and original editions of classical and popular music. These editions come from the celebrated houses of Brentkopf and Haertel, Leipsic; C. F. Peters, Berlin, and J. G. Cotta, Stuttgart, Among these publications we find a truly great work by Messrs. Lebert & Stark, Professors of the Conserva-tory of Stuttgart. This is a piano school, theoretilargest and most complete work of its kind extant. The compilers have availed themselves of the assist-The compliers have availed themselves of the assistance of Liszt, Bendel, Benedict, J. Brahms, Faisst, St. Heller, Ferd. Hiller, Wm. Krüger, Franz Lachner, Ingaz Lachner, Moscheles, A. Rubinstein, C. Saint-Saëns, O. Scherzer, Speldel and others, and many of the best studies of these eminent masters may be found in this school.

Henry Litof's latest publications consist of Beethoven's overtures, for four hands—namely, "Coriolanus," "Egmont," three overtures to "Fidelio," "Prometheus" and "The Ruins of Athens;" an Album, containing 100 "Volks lieder," four overtures, by Schubert and Schumana, arranged for four hands; Mozart's Twelfth Mass and Boiledieu's "La Dame Bianche." These editions are both very handsome and very cheap.

Dison & Co. have been foremost in holiday music. "The Musical Treasure" is a very choice and varied collection of vocal and instrumental music. We have "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" sandwiched between "Ka-foozle-um" and "Larboard Watch," and "The Boston Dip Waltzes" in close proximity to "Jerusalem the Golden."

"Valse d'Amour." This was the last work written by poor Harry Sanderson, and will be found interesting not only on that account, but from its intrinsic value.

"The Mountain Sylph." Song. Hensier. A

esting not only on that account, but from us main sic value.
"The Mountain Sylph." Song. Hensler. A characteristic and very clever little work, but rather too much elaboration in the accompani-

ent. "Ye Dinna Understand." Baliad. G. F. Sargent.

ment.

"Ye Dinna Understand." Baliad. G. F. Sargent. A very pretty melody, with all the odor of the heather about it.

"Beasy's Mistake." Baliad. Campana. A contraito song in the style of Hullah.

"Secret Love." Gustav Lange. A pleasing melody for the plano, of the kind that Brindley Richards and Wely nave made us accustomed to.

"Cubana Walz." C. de Janon. Although there are some popular themes in this waltz, yet the arrangement of them is amittens in the extreme.

"Angel's Dream." Reverie. Lange. The themes are very melodic and treated in an artistic manner.

"Neile Braccia dello Sposo." This is the waltz cantata composed by Ricci, which is at present introduced in "La Fille du Regiment." It has all the glitter and popular flow of Arditi.

"This Loving Heart of Mine." Song. Charles A. Caole. A melody in an easy, popular vein, which reflects credit on the composer.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"Saltarello." S. B. Mills. This will take rank with the eminent planist's well known tarentenas, having all the brilliancy, vivacity and sensuous beauty that characterize this Italian dance.

"Scnumann's Traumerei and Romance," arranged for four hands on the plano, by G. D. Wilson. Theodore Thomas has made the New York public acquainted with this charming work through the medium of his matchless orchestra. This arrangement preserves all its beauties.

"The Sailor's Return." Song. Hatton. A splendid Daritone song, composed expressly for Santley.

"Spinix Galop." W. A. Pond, Jr. Brilliant and in a popular sivic. The subtray on the title page.

splendid baritone song, composed expressly for santley.

"Sphinx Galon." W. A. Pond, Jr. Brilliant and in a popular style. The spainx on the title page looks suspiciously like the Onondaga Giant.

"Would You be Young Again !" Song. Rizzo. A chaste, sunple and beautiful melody, sung by Mrs. Moulton, a fine portrait of whom adorns the title

Moulton, a fine portrait of whom adorns the title page.

J. Schuberth & Co. publish a "Nocturne Elegisque," by J. H. Bonnewitz, which for artistic beauty and construction would be worthy of a Schumann or a Mendelssohn. Mr. Bonnewitz is a Polish planist, whose soirces in Paris before the war were the rage, and he has lately taken up his aboute in New York. He is a thorough artist in every sense of the word,

"Bird of the Wild Wing." Song. Wallace. One of those flowing melodies that the composer of "Lurine" could alone conceive.

Jerome Hopkins publishes a number of his own songs at the Hopkins Music Agency. They are designed for the use of the Orpheonists, and are eminently adapted for that purpose.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Good Husband Abandoned for a Wretel The Dame Subsequently Disowned by Both.

leman, who registered themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Caservan, arrived in Port Jervis and engaged to board at the Delaware House, opposite the depot. Nothing in the couple attracted more than a passchange, and they received an unusual share of critical attention from the habitues of the house. Caservan was a rather bad-looking man, and seemed to be disliked by every boarder in the house. Mrs. Caservan, on the contrary, was a lady of unusual attractions, with a beautiful figure and a remarkably graceful manner, and the inmates were intellectual lady could be alited to such a villanous looking wretch as her companion appeared to be. After the pair had been sojourning here about a month a change came over Mrs. Caservan. She had previously been quite a recluse, holding no communication with any of the inmates, yet remaining cheerful and contented. Now she seemed pensive and dejected, walking from her room to the parior and back again, with no ostensible motive but to wear away the tedious hours, so that pity was visibly excited in those who knew her. Shortly afterwards indications of abusive treatment from her husband were observed by people passing the room, who overheard him abusing her for various imaginary offences, and accusing her of conjugat infidelity to min. Sometimes he would announce his intention of going to New York, and then suddenly appear in the night and rush to her room, but invariably failed to prove her unfaithfulness, it subsequently transpired that she was no wife of his, and it was evident that he was growing fired of maintaining her and was picking quarrels preparatory to his final abandonment of her. About the middle of November they left this place, and, it seems, separated immediately afterwards, for the woman, whose real name was Ars. Billings, returned to her husband, from whom she had fed in intellectual lady could be alired to such a villanous

and, it seems, separated immediately afterwards, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, for the woman, whose real name was arts, islings, possible, to effect a reconciliation. Her efforts were unavailing, the husband declining to receive her as his wile.

Shortly after leaving her the miserable Coservan went to the husband and voluntarily informed him that airs. Billings had been in his company during her absence, and that they had been combiting as man and wife. About a week after the guilty pair left the place the injured nusband put in an appearance in search of evidence of his wife's fattalessness, which of course he had no difficulty in finding. He immediately sued for a divorce, which was granted him at the present session of Judge Barnard's Court in Ponghkeepsie, the case going by default, as the defendant did not appear. Judge Barnard characterized the man Caservan as the worst looking man he ever encountered, and expressed his opinion of him to his face in no flattering terms. He cautioned him against appearing terms. He cautioned him against appearing terms. He cautioned him against appearing before him charged with any offence, or he should certainly mete punishment to the full extent of the law.

Mr. and Mrs. Billings had been married about five years, naving one child, the custody of which is given to the husband. He is whoily at a loss to account for the baa conduct of his wife, as they had previously lived happily together. He naively remarked, "if she had eloped with a fine man, better looking and acting than myself, one of great personal attractions, there mighs have been some accounting for her lapse from the paths of virtne," Nothing is at present known of the unfortunate woman's whereabouts.

SCANDAL IN NEWBURG

Young Man Charged with an Attempt to Outrage His Aunt-Suit for Damages. Among the cases to be tried at the January term

of the Supreme Court of Orange county, commencing on Monday, January 8, 1872, before Justice C. E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, is a civil suit brought by a Newburg lady, "fat, fair and fifty," against her nephew, a wealthy young gentleman of about twenty-five summers, on the charge of attempting to violate her person. The amount of damages claimed is \$6,000. The parties move in respectable circles, and the prospective suit has caused no small stir among their numerous relatives and triends. It is averred in the complaint that the plaintiff received physical injury in the scuffle attending the alleged attempt at rape. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Drake and Halsey, of Newburg. On the part of the defendant are the following:—George & Fenton, Pulicrion & Anthony, of Newburg, and Sharpe & Winfield, of Gosnen. The defence, it is stated, will put in a general denial of the allegations and attempt to snow that, if there was any scuffle at all, it was a playful one and not marked by any criminal intent or act whatever on the part of the defendant. A criminal prosecution is to follow the civil state for damages.

JAMES HENRY HACKETT.

Funeral of the Veteran American Comedian Simple Rites and Touching Scenes Orstion by the Rev. Father Farrelly-The Remains Laid in the Village Churchyard.

To those who could appreciate the sterling worth

of Mr. James Henry Hackett, whose death occ on Thursday morning, his last request will not fail to bring to mind at least some of the noble qualities which characterized the man. Aware that hi end was soon approaching-for he had lived to an end was soon approaching—for he had lived to an honored age, while a complication of diseases, mainly induced by a cold, debilitated his excellent constitution—Mr. Hackett, not long before he breathed his last, desired that his funeral ceremonies should be devoid of all display and that his remains should be laid quietly in the village churchyard of Jamaica, where many of his distinguished relatives are interred. It accordance with the wish of the deceased the obsequies yesterday were of a very simple and private character, and not by any means so osten tious as might generally have been anticipated, con-sidering the grand associations of this lamented actor. His demise, sudden in its way, was a source of deep regret to the people of Jamaica, where the gifted veteran had spent so many happy days, and they were few and far between in that locality who did not recognize the loss of a princely gentleman, a scholar and a Iriend. The home of his maternal ancestors, this Long Island village had for him its peculiar charms, and though possessing tious as might generally have been anticipated, con for him its peculiar charms, and though poss elsewhere a goodly portion of this world's estate, it was his joy to live hard by the place where educa tion first trained his intellect. In a neat frame structure on Fulton avenue the genial gentleman bade adieu to earthly cares. It was not the family residence, but house that had been rented by him for a season of so, and it was Mr. Hackett's intention to have pur-chased a similar building in the vicinity. But

chased a similar building in the vicinity. But hoary-headed Time stepped in, and, with ruthless scythe, lopped off one more of nature's moblemen. He has gone to his rest, nowever, surrounded by all the elements of peace and comfort, and over his ashes rise the tributes of praise from all who ever knew or saw him.

At eleven o'clock yesterday the train left the Long Island Railroad depot, whit a special car attached for the relatives and rilends or the deceased. As an imposing or ostentation display was entirely out of the question, the number of those proceeding to Jamaica to participate in the funcral ceremonies was limited, and included Recorder Hackett, the esteemed son of the deceased; his daughter, Miss Minnie Hackett; Judges Charles P. Daly, Judge Barnard, Judge Tracy, Judge Kirkland, Mr. William Stuart, John E. Dev, in, Mr. William C. Barrett, Mr. Paulding, Mr. William C. Barrett, Mr. Paulding, Mr. William C. Barrett, Mr. Paulding, Mr. William C. Barrett, Mr. Poulding, Mr. P. A. Lawrence, Mr. W. F. Beekman, Mr. Joseph Poulke, Mr. Owen W. Flanagan, and a few others. The train arrived atamatca about half-past eleven o'clock, and the funeral party proceeded to the late residence of the deceased. That the loss of the deceased was sorely felt in the neighborhood was evident from the fact of the very sympathetic expressions which here and there escaped the people in the vicinity, while even the houses in the time late vicinity had all their blinds closed. The body of Mr. Hackett was placed in a very fine round-topped rosewood casket, beautifully mounted with silver, and decorated with a cross and anchor of handsomely entwined flowers. The face of the deceased, but conspicuous among all was a beautiful little boy, his dearly veloved son, who, dangling in the nurse's arms, was unconscious of the deceased, but conspicuous among all was a beautiful nutle boy, his d

JAMES HENRY HACKETT, BORN MARCH 15, 1800. DIED DECEMBER 28, 1571.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Hackett's grand-father and great grandfather were Presbyterian clergymen of remarkable character, and were buried in the same caurchyard in which the remains of the deceased were interred. For years past how-ever, he had exhibited the greatest esteem and affection for the Rev. Father Farrelly, the parish priest of Jamaica. Indeed, the sincerest friendship grew up between them long before the sad occur-rence now on record. Prior to his death Mr. Hackett expressed a wish that over his remains no ostenatious display should be made, but that in case Father Farrelly, his friend, desired to say a The reverend gentleman, accompanied by some other clergymen, was present, and seemed visibly affected. Laboring under considerable emotion, and with a voice somewhat tremulous, the Rev. Father Farrelly delivered a brier address. He said he had been privileged to speak over the remains of a distinguished man. He left it an honor to have been permitted by the good and sorrowing widow of the deceased to speak on such an occasion. The deceased's career was well known to the public press, and it was not mecessary for him to elaborate on the character of a man whose merits and whose good name were so widely appreciated. Air. Hackett was an American gentleman, in the true sense of the word, characterized as ne was throughout ms life by unimpeachably integrity. He was a man to impress the observer immediately by his look of intelligence, and an acquaintance with the deceased gentleman became at once interesting and beneficial. He (the speaker) had had the honor of participating in his great friendship, and never could he forget the fine and ennobling sentiments which pervaded the mind of James Herry Hackett. To listen to him was a renarkable treat; to look at him was a pleasure. Ennowed with extraordinary faculities, graced by a dignified and commanding mica, well versed in literature, and withal possessing a temperament mild, genial and engaging. Mr. Hackett won the hearts of all with whom he became acquainted. His public career was anke marked by honor and distinction. Well, indeed, might many of his fellow beings take a lesson from his example. Sprung from a noble parentage he passad through the world without a blot on his name, and his high-minded character would long be remembered by those who appreciated taleat, culture and genebeings take a lesson from his example. Sprung from a noble parentage he passed through the world without a blot on his name, and his high-minded character would long be remembered by those who apprectated talent, culture and generosity. His extensive knowledge was not only a source of enjoyment to aimself, but was freely those who apprectated talent, culture and generosity. His extensive knowledge was not only a source of enjoyment to aimself, but was freely given for the benefit of society. His name would be wafted over the length and breadin of the land by the scholarly and classical obituary published in the New York Head.D. His even that just and fitting tribute was wanting in one particular. It did not convey the arcent love which Mr. Hackett entertained for his cherished wife, nor that it tell of his deep affection for their darling boy. Often had he spoken of his desire to live only so long that his beautiful child could but remember him. But it was not to be. He had gone to he home of his fathers, there peacefully to await the coming of all that were dear to him. The reverence gentleman concluded a very cloquent and pathetic address by alluding to the deep sense of religion entertained by the deceased. During the delivery of the oration not only the speaker, but the relatives and friends in the apartment, evidenced lealings of strong emotion.

The cortege subsequently moved from the house, the following gentlemen acamp as pall bearers.—Rev. Father Farrelly, P. P., Jamaica; Rev. O. S., Maione, Brooklyn; Mr. J. W. Brinckerhouf, Jamaica; Judge C. P. Daly and Judge Kirkland, Major Ketelitas was also present. The hearse was drawn by two horses, and carriages were in waiting for the relatives of the deceased, Recorder Hackett and daugnter, Mrs. J. H. Hackett and Joseph Foulke being among the occupants. The procession passed along Futton street and soon arrived at the Cernetery, the church beils meanwhile tolling the lumerat knell. A grave had been dag upon the summit of the hill, in the vicinity of the family

BARNEGATERS ON THE LONG ISLAND COAST.—Ding the storm of Saturday night the Sydenhi which had been on the beach since the Satur night previous, went to blees, and her timbe cargo, &c., floated ashore. She had an assor cargo of musical instruments. Caristmas toys, far glassware, baskets and an almost endless number other small articles. Many of the inhabitants Freeport, Baldwins and Christian Hook embra the golden opportunity, and on Sunday and Moncollected many articles from the wreck. It is a that thousands visited the beach on Sunday. destruction of property is tremendoos. The beas strewn! I miles with a timbers and dama articles of ewrecking Comparations of the wreck of the propension of the work of the propension of the work of the propension of the working Comparation of the working Compar